Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,——"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—*Madison.*——Editor and Publisher.

VOLUME I, { CHARLOTTE, N. C., SEPTEMBER 28, 1841. { NUMBER 29.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

Weekly Almanac for October, 1841.

DAYS.	SUN RISE	SUN SET.	MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.
28 Tuesday,	6 6	54 5				
29 Wednesday,	7 6	53 5				
30 Thursday,	8 6	52 5	Last Quarter,	7	3	55 E.
1 Friday,	9 6	51 5	New Moon	14	11	11 M.
2 Saturday,	10 6	50 5	First Quarter,	22	3	46 M.
3 Sunday,	11 6	49 5	Full Moon,	30	0	41 M.
4 Monday.	12 6	48 5				

CLOCK AND WATCH
REPAIRING.

Thomas Trotter

STILL continues to repair *Clocks and Watches* in the very best manner, if requested by the owner to do so. He is well supplied with all kinds of materials. His Shop is in the Jewellery Store of S. P. Alexander, situated South from the Courthouse, between the "Mansion House" and the "Charlotte Hotel." It will be his earnest desire to do work faithfully, so as to merit encouragement.

☞ His price shall be as moderate as possible for CASH. [Charlotte, July 6, 1841...4w

Notice.

THE ill health of Wm. Alexander rendering him unable to attend to closing the business of the late firm of Alexander & Brothers, the subscriber will remain in Charlotte from this date for that purpose. All persons having open accounts with the firm, must come forward and close them either by cash or note between this and the ensuing Superior Court, if they wish to save cost. The subscriber may at all times be found at his office, two doors south of Mr. Carson's store.

ADAM ALEXANDER.

Aug. 10, 1841. 23...F

Book-Binding.

WILLIAM HUNTER would inform his customers and the public generally, that he still continues the BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS at his old stand, a few doors south-east of the Brach Mint. He will be happy to receive orders in his line, and pledges himself to spare no pains to give complete satisfaction.

☞ Orders left at his Shop, or at the Office of the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," will receive immediate attention. [Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

THE CULTIVATOR,

A consolidation of Buel's Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer.

WILLIS GAYLORD & LUTHER TUCKER, *Editors.*

Prospectus of Vol. 8, for 1841.

THE CULTIVATOR was established to improve and elevate the Agriculture of the country; to give a proper tone to the morals and mind of the farmer; to show him the dignity and importance o his profession; to store his mind with useful know ledge, and convince him that while all classes are and must be more or less dependant on each other, he alone of the whole can make any near approach to independence. If there is one thing more than another, which in this country gives a man superiority over his fellow men, it is knowledge; and this knowledge,—knowledge which is essential to the success of the farmer as to other men,—it is the design of the Cultivator to aid in imparting.

☞ The volume for 1840, is filled entirely with ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS, embracing articles from about 300 Correspondents, from almost every State in the Union.

If an increase of subscription beyond any precedent in the history of Agricultural Journals,—if the almost unanimous voice of the public press in our favor,—if the multitude of private yet flattering testimonials we have received, added to a circulation amounting the first year to TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND, may be admitted as evidence, then we have certainly most abundant reason to be gratified with the success which has attended the Union of the Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer. No expense has been or will be spared to render the Cultivator worthy of the patronage it has received. In the number, variety and excellence of its ILLUSTRATIONS, it is without a rival at home or abroad, the last volume being embellished with nearly ONE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS, illustrating the improved breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Building, Implements, &c., making the Cultivator, all things considered, it is believed, the Cheapest Agricultural Paper ever published in this or any other country.

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR per annum—Six copies for $5—the money to be remitted in advance, free of postage. A commission of 20 per cent. will be allowed to Agents who will obtain 25 or more subscribers, and 25 per cent. to those who obtain 100 or more. All subscriptions to commence with a volume.

Postmasters and gentlemen disposed to lend their influence to aid the cause of Agriculture, are respectfully requested to act as agents. Address

JESSE BUEL & CO.

Notes of Hand and Land Deeds; also Clerks' and Sheriffs' Blanks,

Just printed, and for sale at the Jeffersonian Office

POETRY.

From the Southern Literary Messenger for August.

THE ORPHAN'S REST.

Break not the visions mid her slumbers gleaming,
Leave on that placid face the smile of sleep,
Too soon will pass the pleasure she is dreaming,
Rouse not the sleeper who must wake to weep!
It may be, that she sees her mother's eyes,
Looking upon her from the far blue skies!

Stay not that hushed forgetfulness of woes,
Which only comes to childhood's quiet rest;
Breathe not a word to stir the deep repose
By which the peaceful slumberer is blest;
Sleep may reknit the ties, to wake must sever,
Leave her the dream, of what is lost forever!

Too fair for grief to press, seems that young brow
Bathed in its sunny waves of golden hair;
Yet the bright lip, where happy smiles should glow
Must learn to lisp the weary words of care,
And those still eyes grow dim with heavy tears,
And silent sorrowing through lonely years!

For times will be, when neither wish nor grief
Can bid the visions of her childhood stay,
When no sweet sleep will bless with kind relief,
The orphan's desolate and dreary day.
And that soft smile shall long have past away
From lips that suffering early taught to pray.

Leave the lone sleeper to her tranquil rest,
'Tis one her later life can never know,
For woman's destiny so sad at best,
Its darkest shadows on *her* path will throw,
To love, to hope, to comfort, yet to weep,
These are her portion—let the dreamer sleew!

Watertown, Mass. J. T. L.

MISCELLANY.

The following letter by Mr. GREENOUGH, the Sculptor, is characteristic of a genuine Artist.—His great Statue of Washington, designed for the Capitol, was ready at Florence to be shipped for the United States. Commodore Hull engaged with the Captain of the "Sea" to carry the Statue for thirty-five hundred dollars, the vessel having the privilege of touching at various ports in the Mediterranean. For $5,000 the Captain was willing to bring the Statue direct; but Commodore Hull tho't the $1,500 ought to be saved in the freight, altho' the work would thereby run the greater risk of injury or total loss. This latter sum Mr. Greenough chose to become responsible for personally, rather than expose the labor of years to unnecessary danger. His letter is on the subject.—*Ral. Register.*

FLORENCE, May 12, 1841.

SIR: After many delays, occasioned in the first instance, by rumors of war, and afterwards by negotiations between Commodore Hull and Messrs. Fitch, Brothers & Co., of Marseilles, the ship "Sea," Captain Delano, is at length arrived at Leghorn to receive the Statue of Washington; as is also the United States Sloop of War Preble, whose commander is charged with the duty of overseeing and assisting the shipment.

Commodore Hull informs me that he allowed the Captain of the "Sea" the privilege of touching at one or more ports in the Mediterranean, to complete his cargo before sailing to America; after which he is allowed to discharge such cargo at any port in the United States not south of Norfolk, Virginia, before proceeding to land the Statue at Washington.

I learn from Captain Delano, that the sum of five thousand dollars had been demanded by him for the transportion of the Statue without any other cargo, and that Commodore Hull had offered three thousand five hundred dollars. Deeming the delay and risk that the arrangement made by Commodore Hull will subject the monument, as too great to be justified by a sum of fifteen hundred dollars. I have written to Messrs. Fitch, Brothers & Co., to offer them that sum; and have preferred the risk of ultimately sacrificing that amount to the disgrace and danger of trading about this sea with a national monument of Washington under hatches.

I may be found to have acted without due consideration for the opinion of Commodore Hull: but I beg leave to represent that though I have been paid for this Statue, I have still an interest in it—the interest of a father in his child. It is the birth of my thought. I have sacrificed to it the flower of my days and the freshness of my strength: its very lineament has been moistened with the sweat of my toil and the tears of my exile. I would not barter away its association with my name for the proudest fortune that avarice ever dreamed. In giving it up to the nation that has done me the honor to order it at my hand, I respectfully claim for it that protection which it is the boast of civilization to afford to Art, and which a generous enemy has more than once been seen to extend even to the monuments of his own defeat.

Should it seem fitting to the gentleman with whom rests the decision of the question, that I should myself pay the sum I have offered on my own responsibility, I request that I may have early notice of such decision.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE "SHOWER OF FLESH AND BLOOD."

Our readers are greatly indebted to the Principal of that excellent institution the Alexandria Boarding School, for the following scientific elucidation of the phenomenon in Tennessee, designated by the above heading:

Alexandria Boarding School,
9 mo. 21, 1841.

FRIENDS GALES & SEATON:—I notice in the Intelligencer of to-day, under the head of the "Atmospherical Phenomenon," an article from Nashville Banner, describing what is stated to have been a "shower of flesh and blood," in the vicinity of Lebanon, Tennessee. The same account, or a similar one, has also been published in several other papers. There are many persons of that peculiar temperament that is unfavorably affected by intelligence of so unusual and awful a character; to such it may be a relief to learn that the phenomenon alluded to finds its ready explanation in a well-ascertained fact in the economy of insects. In the interesting and instructive work of Kirby & Spence, on the "Natural History of Insects," are the following remarks, which explain the whole subject:

"Many species of *Lepidoptera*, [Butterflies] when they emerge from the pupaor chrysalis state, discharge a reddish fluid, which, in some instances, where their numbers have been considerable, has produced the appearance of a shower of blood: and by this natural fact, all those bloody showers, recorded by historians as preternatural, and regarded, where they happened, as fearful prognostics of impending evils, are stripped of their terrors, and reduced to the class of events that happen in the common course of Nature. That insects are the cause of these [supposed] showers is no recent discovery; for Sleidan relates that, in the year 1553, a vast multitude of butterflies swarmed through a great part of Germany, and sprinkled plants, leaves, buildings, clothes, and men with bloody drops, as if it had rained blood. But the most interesting account of an event of this kind is given by Reaumur, from whom we learn that, in the beginning of July, 1608, the suburbs of Aix, and a considerable extent of country round it, were covered with what appeared to be a shower of blood. We may conceive the amazement and stupor of the populace upon such a discovery, the alarm of the citizens, the grave reasonings of the learned. All agreed, however, in attributing the appearance to the powers of darkness, and in regarding it as the prognostic and precursor of some direful misfortune about to befall them. Fear and prejudice would have taken deep root upon this occasion, and might have produced fatal effects upon some weak minds, had not M. Peiresc, a celebrated philosopher of that place, paid attention to insects. A chrysalis, which he preserved in his cabinet, let him into the secret of this mysterious shower. Hearing a fluttering, which informed him his insect had arrived at its perfect state, he opened the box in which he kept it; the animal flew out, and left behind it a red spot. He compared this with the spots of the bloody shower, and found they were alike. At the same time he observed there was a prodigious quantity of butterflies flying about, and that the drops of the miraculous rain were not to be found upon the tiles, nor even upon the upper surface of the stones, but chiefly in cavities and places where rain could not easily come. Thus did this judicious observer dispel the ignorant fears and terror which a natural phenomenon had caused."—Vol. 1. page 35.

Those wishing further information on the subject will find it in *Comstock's Physiology*, and in LXXIV of Harper's Family Library.

The instance mentioned in the Nashville account, of flesh appearing with the blood, no doubt was the result of the insect having perished in the process of transformation.

BENJAMIN HALLOWELL.

MECHANICS.

BY M. M. NOAH.

"Look at that tailor, driving his barouche and horses,' said a whiskered dandy in Broadway; "how can America ever arrive at distinction, when all classification of persons is thus annihilated, and the coach of your tailor runs against your own tilbury?" This is the opinion, no doubt, of many who never earned a dollar by their own industry. Bonaparte, the best judge of human nature and of merit, never visited a great painting, or a specimen of ingenuity or mechanic art, that he did not, on taking leave, walk up formally to the artist, mechanic, or engineer, and taking off his hat salute him with a low and respectful bow; it was a homage due to merit and he always paid the debt. Nothing gives me more pleasure than seeing a mechanic in his own coach, that is to say, if he drives his own coach on the actual profits of his occupation; if he mistakes the time, and begins too early, he is lost; for a mechanic who sets up his coach, and is compelled to set it down again, from a premature commencement and not understanding his position, is a poor creature indeed, and runs ahead of his business.

It is a custom, and a bad custom in England, to look on Tradesmen and Mechanics as an inferior class of men, without reference to their character or wealth. This, however, grows out of the distinction and classification of society in a monarchical form of government, and keeps merchants and mechanics except in the city of London, continually under the ban, and consequently prevents their ever attaining a high rank; and we regret to add that we are tinctured a little too much in this country with the same feelings. Some of our families, accustomed to believe that there is in a mechanic something low and grovelling, prefer bringing up their sons to a profession, or in a counting-house, or in a retail fancy store; and when they come of age, they have no capital to give their children to commence business with, and they drag out a wearied and poor existence, depending on chance, and seldom attaining distinction or affluence. This is not the case with the sober, industrious mechanic; he has a business, a capital of which he cannot be deprived, and if he possesses ingenuity and enterprise, and, above all, sobriety, and industry, he is very likely to attain fortune. The secret, therefore, in this republican country, is to give your sons a good education, an education suitable for any profession, and then make mechanics of part of them; because, if they are temperate, ingenious, industrious, and frugal, they must make a good living; but if these principles are engrafted on a good education, such mechanics not only become rich, but they become great.

The education which qualifies them for the bar or the bench—for the highest honors of a profession, imparts a greater value to their mechanical pursuits, and enables them to take a high rank in the political world, sustained by a powerful interest.—True, there are privations and inconveniences in learning and working at a mechanical business—boys must be up early and late—live hard—work hard; they must make great sacrifices of ease and comfort for a term of years, and, then they will begin to realize the good results—to taste of the good fruit: besides, what is above all price, their habits from fourteen to nineteen are formed in a proper and safe mould, free from indolence, vice, and extravagance.

The very dandy who turned up his honorable nose at the respectable tailor driving his barouche and pair, was actually the son of a mechanic, and inherited a large fortune which he does not know how to use. In a few years he will have dissipated it in folly and extravagance, and then become a loafer, and without knowing how to earn his bread, he will follow the meanest trade in the world, that of begging.

The parents who have several sons, and not means to give them all fortunes, begin in time to bend their minds to the consideration of useful occupations—

Just as the twig is bent
The tree's inclined.

The other day I held a colloquy on this very subject with one of my boys, who was full of sprightliness and ambition. "Farther," said he, "what trade am I to learn?" "A lady's shoemaker, my son." "A what?" said the little urchin, his full blue eyes widening with a stare of astonishment, and his broad cheeks reddening to the crimson of a pulpit cushion—"a lady's shoemaker? Why, what is the use of my learning English, French, and Spanish, grammar and the globes, arithmetic and dancing, and playing on the fiddle, and composition and elocution, and riding on horseback, if I'm only to be a lady's shoemaker?" "Precisely so, my son; when you have finished your education you shall learn to be a lady's shoemaker; when you have served out your time, I will send you to Paris or Madrid, for a year or so, to finish your trade, with the very first masters—there they make beautiful shoes—then you shall have a store in Broadway, a small capital will set you up in business; and do you not think the ladies of the city would prefer a well educated gentlemanly young man, with a good address and a perfect master of his art, to take measure of their delicate feet, than a clumsy, rough looking rude fellow, with his fingers all over wax? Certainly. You would be every where patronized, your work would be praised, and your fortune soon made.—Now, is this not better than putting a pair of specs on your nose—a thread-bare coat on your back—Blackstone in your hands, waiting day after day for a client?" "Well," but farther," said he, "you will give me as much money as I want when I am a man—there is no use of my working." "Yes, but there is, my boy; you must earn money by your industry. Were I to give you money and bring you up in idleness, what would become of you when the money was all gone?" The little fellow did not exactly understand the philosophy of such a conclusion, but as he grows older he will view the matter in a different light. After all said, much depends on the good counsel of mothers in laying the foundation for a sound superstructure in the minds of their sons. Let a widow left only in moderate circumstances have four intelligent, well-educated boys, who have honorably, successfully, served out their times in some mechanical business, and see how much more comfortable are her prospects in old age, than if she had four boys, depending on precarious professional pursuits for a living.

This reasoning partially applies to daughters, who are by far less troublesome and difficult to manage than sons. It is incredible how many avenues to comfort and employment are opened to girls if they are industriouly disposed. There are three young ladies, daughters of a respectable but moderately circumstanced family, remarkable for neatness of dress and reserved manner, attributed by many to pride. Calling in at rather an unusual hour, I found the mother and daughters employed in making muslin shirts, for which they received only a shilling apiece, and they clothed themselves entirely by the needle. The cause of their pride was thus explained—it was the pride of conscious independence.

The Press.—It is of immese importance that a nation whose stability, happiness, and permanent existence depend almost wholly on moral means of support, in contradiction to the physical force on which all other governments can, in emergences, lean for aid, should be aided, strengthnned, and supported through its various trials, by an enlightened, independent, and virtuous Press. To have the benefit, however, of such a powerful guard and defence, there should be a body of educated, intelligent, high minded, disinterested and independent men qualified to aid and sustain, by their pens and by their personal and moral influence, the immediate conductors of the periodical press, whose vocation it is to spread the fruits of their labors, and those of their coadjutors, before the people. Those presses, which are conducted on those high principles—which every one must acknowledge to conduce to the happiness of the people, by their influence over public and private individuals—ought to be supported better than they now are, or ever have been by the reflecting portion of the community. For every man who reflects at all, must perceive that under popular institutions, like ours, one of the most efficient means, to which liberty, political and religious, must look for maintenance, is the existence of an enlightened, moral, independent press.—*Boston Courier.*

——"A plunge was heard, and twenty people shrieked, 'a child overboard!' 'Stop the boat!' 'Oh its my child! save it for the love of heaven!' 'Stop, I'll jump in,' said a young man, unbuttoning his shirt collar very slowly. "No, you shan't, Robert, you'll ketch your death by cold," said his maiden aunt. These and a thousand others were the exclamations of the moment; but where was the gallant Fred? Overboard, buffetting the small billows with one arm, and grasping the long silken hair of the drowning baby with the other. Shouts of 'noble fellow!' 'bravely done,' 'huzza!' 'give him a rope!' met the ear of joyous Fred, as he was drawn up on board, dripping and exhausted—with a *large wax doll* in his arms?

'Why, it aint Mrs Smith's baby after all,' said one.

'No, nor Mrs Jones',' said another.

'Ye may say that,' said the Irish nurse, 'it's no more than the big baisewax baby of me own darlin' that the swate gintleman dhripping wid wather has saved.'"—*N. O. Crescent.*

"Pray, sir, what might your name be?" enquired a Philadelphia oysterman of a grave Quaker. "It *might* be Beelzebub, but it is'nt," was the reply.

The chorus to one of the Whig songs, last fall, was as follows:

"We'll vote for Tyler therefore
Without a why or a wherefore."

Don't grumble now, Whiggies, if your heads are sore.—*Hartford Times.*

Mr. Rhett's Second Letter.

MR. RHETT'S LETTER TO THE EDITORS OF THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

GENTLEMEN: I am perfectly at leisure, although a member of Congress, and Congress in full session; and, to rid myself of the *ennui* of inactivity, I once more address you on the subject of the right of debate.

On last Monday, I think, the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, after all the business before the House had been despatched, rose and remarked that, for the first time in the history of our Government, the House of Representatives (the only body under the Constitution where the people are immediately represented) had nothing to do; and that the action of the Senate upon the measures we had sent to them, was all that was necessary, for Congress to adjourn. A few minutes after this announcement in the House, the same novel and extraordinary fact was proclaimed in the Senate, in a tone of triumphant approval; and the tardiness of the Senate was rebuked and condemned, when contrasted with the superior energy and efficiency of the House of Representatives, in passing laws, whilst the new method of stifling and destroying debate was openly defended and justified.

You, gentlemen, have been habitually in the Senate. You have seen this body, day after day, sitting from ten o'clock in the morning until four and five in the afternoon, with a diligence and fidelity unsurpassed, and rarely equalled, in high and commanding debate, putting through the crucible of the closest analysis of reasoning, and the deepest wisdom of experience, the mighty projects of legislation which have been brought before them. In former times, the question of a Bank, the adjustment of the Tariff, a Distribution bill, a Bankrupt bill, a funded debt, were each of them deemed subjects of such vital importance to the people, as to engross the attention of Congress for three months of a regular session. But here, in midsummer, at an extra session, all of these projects, upon which the great parties of the country have been divided, vitally affecting the Constitution and the perpetuity of our system of Government, are thrown upon us for legislation. I put it to you, in all candor and honor, to say whether, in a deliberative body of fifty-two Senators, three months is not a very reasonable time for the consideration of such gigantic measures? Look for a moment at the matters they involve. The Bankrupt Bill, it was said by its friends, would relieve five hundred thousand individuals. Supposing each of these debtors to have but one thousand dollars, here is a bill affecting property to the amount of five hundred millions of dollars. The Tariff bill imposes taxation on the people from five to ten millions of dollars. A funded debt glares out, in a time of profound peace, in the Loan bill of twelve millions of dollars. The two Bank bills, affecting the property of every man, woman and child in the Union, and their posterity for generations to come; and last of all the Distribution bill, conveying away the whole national domain, extending to the Pacific ocean; whilst the vacum created in the Treasury by the donation, is to be supplied by duties on imports—worse than all other measures, because striking at the very vitals of our whole system of Government. The six millions additional appropriations voted at this Congress to the expenditures of the year, are too insignificant to be considered particularly, when standing beside these great measures. I put it to you—I put it to any man capable of grasping their scope even in a faint degree, to answer me, whether three months, in a deliberative body of fifty-two Senators, is not a very reasonable time within which to consider and dispose of such grave matters of legislation?

If you answer in the affirmative to this question, as I know you must, I will, with your leave, put a second to you. If three months is a reasonable time for debate and action on these subjects, in a body of fifty-two members, how long, to do their duty, ought a body of two hundred and forty members to take, properly to consider and dispose of them? And in deciding this question, keep in mind that great distinction between the two bodies. The Senate represents the States, the House represents the people, upon whom these projects of legislation, affecting their property and liberties, are immediately to act. Shall the people, through their representatives, have a less scope for debate, than is permitted to Senators who represent the States? Ought they not, from the great number of their representatives, and their more immediate interest in the matters involved, to have far more time? Yet, see, gentlemen, whilst the representatives of the people are hanging about the lobbies of the Senate, or sitting under the trees of the garden, or sauntering down Pennsylvania avenue, the flag is flying over the dome of the Senate chamber. The House of Representatives, nothing to do, whilst Congress is in full session!!—Does this fact not startle you? Although you might be ignorant of the rule of debate, and the parliamentary jargon which makes it so unintelligible to those unused to the proceedings of deliberative bodies, does not this fact tell you, louder than the voice of artillery, that a revolution is effected in the popular branch of Congress—that the right of debate no longer belongs to it? Why, as far back as the days of the Great Charter, the barons of England enforced upon John, the principle, that "no man should be deprived of his life, liberty, or property, but by the judgment of his peers and the law of the land." Our peers, you know, are the jury of the country: the law of the land is the common law, which secures to every man, where life, liberty, or property is at stake, the right of freely speaking to the matters brought against him. This is the right of the individual, handed down to us from centuries, and stamped into our whole civil polity. Answer me. Shall the people aggregately be deprived of a right which they all have individually? Shall the right of speech, which every one enjoys in all private causes, be taken from the people in their public deliberative assemblies? Have not the people property—have they not liberty, which is all of their political existence which is worth living for; and why, when the one is to be taken from them by their Government, in countless millions—and the other is threatened with an utter overthrow, shall they not speak, and speak freely, through their Representatives, to the measures thus vitally affecting them? To argue that the right of speech is

good for the individual, but not for the people, is the impudent nonsense of tyranny. To be consistent, let it go against the freedom of speech altogether. Say it is useless or dangerous in the people's legislative assemblies, and equally futile and vicious in our courts of justice. Abolish it every where—annihilate the trial by jury—shut up our halls of legislation, and let the silence of despotism settle over the land, (as it now reigns over the magnificent hall in which I am writing,) and a monarch's voice alone be heard "in the vast profound." It seems a strange paradox, yet it is true, that men and parties often respect the individual, whilst they despise the mass.

I perceive, gentlemen, in some of your editorials, that in commenting, in terms of commendation, on the admirable despatch with which business has been conducted in the House, you attribute it to the hour rule—that is, the rule adopted by the House, limiting the members to one hour in speaking on any subject—and this, you represent, is the gag of which the minority complain. Now, as you always do things with such an air of candor and truth, I must presume, that you know no better, when making such representations. Yet you have the privilege of the Hall, as the Printer of the House—you have your Reporters—and you print our journals; and one might suppose, you must have heard on the floor, or have seen in the journals you have printed, that this hour rule was incorporated into the rules of the House by the regular process of one day's notice, and two-thirds of the members voting for it; and, of course, that it was therefore carried by the votes of some of the minority. Do you not know the reason which induced a portion of the minority to vote for this rule, and carry it? I will tell you. With the rule you had *previously* adopted, giving to the majority the power of stopping debate at any time, this rule is an advantage to the minority. It multiplied the opportunities of speaking, and thus gave them some chance of saying something. What had the minority just seen? Out of the six or eight days allowed for debate, on the Distribution bill, a single member of the majority, the Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, had consumed two whole days to begin with, and threatened a reply at large; and with the notorious and acknowledged inferiority of tact in the minority, in obtaining the floor, it was plain, that at that rate, a couple of Whig orators might, at any time have swallowed the whole of the time allotted to debate. Allow me, therefore, gentlemen, with all gravity, to inform you, that the hour rule is not the gag of which we complain. On the cantrary, that this rule is considered by the minority to be an alleviation of the gag—that many of them voted for it, and, without their votes, it would not have passed. The majority, therefore, whilst they are at liberty to vaunt of it, as a mighty improvement on the old fashioned method of debate, which allowed a man to utter all his thoughts—yet they certainly should be acquitted of the responsibility of making the rule. Having thus ventured, (as you seemed not to know,) to tell you what the gag is not—allow me to inform you what it is. Here it is:

"*Resolved*, That so much of the 127th rule of this House, as in the following words, viz: "nor shall any rule be suspended except by a vote of at least two thirds of the members present," be, and hereby is, so far rescinded and changed, that the House may, at any time by a vote of a majority of the members present, suspend the rules and orders of the House for the purpose of going into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union; *and also of providing for the discharge of the committee from the consideration of any bill referred to them after acting without debate, upon all amendments pending and that may be offered.*"

The innovation is in italics—the rest is the rule as it was before. There is nothing in it about limiting a member to an hour in debate. It is not a resolution to suspend the rules, which requires the vote of two-thirds to carry it. It was introduced by Mr. *Calhoun* of Massachusetts, the chairman of the Committee on the Rules; and on this account, by the decision of the Speaker, a majority only was required to pass it. Do you understand the meaning of the innovation? Look again. Well, then; I will show you what it means, by transcribing, from the journals of the House, what immediately follows the above resolution.

"Mr. *Stanly* then moved the following resolution: "*Resolved*, That the debate in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, on the bill to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights, from and after *seven o'clock this day* shall cease, unless the committee shall report the bill sooner; and that after that hour, the committee shall vote on all amendments pending, and which may be submitted."

Here is the rule, and its practical operation. The privilege of debate in the Committee of the Whole is annihilated by the vote of a mere majority. The House is silenced; and the bill, by the aid of the pervious question, is, within a few hours, passed into a law. Do you now understand it? If you do not, you are exactly in the predicament, after perusing it, it was probably intended to leave you. Is it the usual practice of men to do wrong openly, when it can be done covertly? When Augustus Cæsar seized and wielded all the attributes of royalty, did he take the title of a King? Mark the phraseology in which the rule is couched; how totally unintelligible to the people! Yet see its operation, immediately after its passage. Should a plain man from among the people read over this sheet, he will quickly inquire, "why did you not speak to it? If this rule be of the character you describe, why did you not proclaim abroad to the people from your seats, this outrage on their rights?" My countrymen, we were not allowed to speak to it. The majority sprung the previous question immediately upon the rule, when introduced, and upon its enforcement afterwards. Their Speaker backed them in every decision called for, and they backed the Speaker in every appeal (several of them were taken) from his decisions; and thus, in language unintelligible to the people, without one word of reasoning, or remonstrance, or indignant denunciation, in silence, with the pall of darkness thrown over it, the great right of debate was laid upon its bier.

Were it not for the condemnible celerity—the business like manner, in which this deed was done, we might have gathered from the majority some reason for its perpetration. But, either from policy, or an abundant lack of condescension, we are left entirely in the dark as to their motives. Certainly, no where, on the floor of either branch of Congress, or in the public press of the country, has any misconduct in the minority been alleged for its justification. No factious opposition, no premeditated delay, has been charged to them in doing the business of the country. On the contrary, we appeal to the people—we appeal to all honorable men of all parties, to bear witness to the integrity, the dignified moderation, with which the minority have carried on their opposition to the conduct and legislation of the majority. Two reasons, and two only, I have heard, coming from the Senate Chamber, in defence of the majority for destroying the right of debate. The one is, that members of Congress speak too much and too long; and the other, that it is the *right* of the majority to *rule* the minority.

Now, I will admit, if your please, that members of Congress (indeed that all men, every where,) speak too often and too long; although this fault, if fault it be, may proceed from the most earnest desire to do their duty to their constituency. What then? Will this justify a rule which takes from them the right of speaking at all? Shall the right of debate, not belonging to them only, but to the people they represent, be destroyed on account of such an abuse? Have you ever attended a court of justice, and seen there, whilst judge and jury are yawning or asleep, a prosing lawyer pouring forth, with lifeless zeal, his flat monotony in behalf of his client? Suppose a judge, from long suffering under some such veteran inflictor, should stop him, or refuse to allow him to plead his client's cause—what would you think of him? If the jury did not rise indignantly from their seats at this arbitrary exercise of unconstitutional power, in vindication of a right inestimable to all citizens, would not impeachment and ruin be his inevitable fate? Or should a legislator propose the same thing—gag all the lawyers in the courts, because some of them are dull and prosing; and thus deprive the citizen of the power of having his cause fairly brought before the bar of justice—would he not be considered an imbecile or a knave? Long speeches, to others, (to say the worse of the worst of them,) are merely *inconveniences*;—they tax the patience, or waste the time of the hearer. And are not all Governments full of inconveniences in their administration; and free Governments more full of them, than all others? Shall all free Governments therefore be abolished, and the more simple and expeditious form of despotisms, be created in their stead? Even the sedition laws had a higher plea than mere convenience for their enactment. They attempted to suppress what was wrong—what all agreed was wrong—seditious language, tending to bring the administrators of the Government into disrepute and contempt, and thus overturn the Constitution and liberties of the country. But what said the people? "The line between proper and improper animadversion upon the conduct of our rulers and Government is too nice to be entrusted to any court in restraining the citizen; and the right involved—the freedom of the press—is too important to our liberties to be tampered with. The press shall be licentious rather than its freedom be abridged." Thus the people spoke, and they crushed those who would crush their free thoughts. But here, the freedom of debate is struck down—not because is is wrong in practice, this is not yet said;—not because it has been abused by the present minority in Congress, this is not pretended;—but because it *may be inconvenient*, by producing some delay, or adding something to the expenses of Congress. This is the whole pretext for innovating on the right of debate. And who shall say that any speech, delivered in Congress, however distasteful to the hearers, is useless to the people? Speeches in Congress, is the method employed, not only of enlightening the subject before the House, but also of accounting, on the part of the Representative, to the people. Although a speech is read by no one else, it is read by his constituency; and thus information of the transactions of Congress, and of their rights as connected with them, is carried all over the Union to the people. Is this not a benefit, far outweighing, in a free Government, all the arguments of inconvenience which may be brought against it? Suppose the impatience of fiery gentlemen worried, or a few thousands spent in protracted and tedious debate—is this not better than to yield the spleen of hasty or imperious tempers, or lavish millions in inconsiderate legislation? And what shall compensate a free people, for the want of accountability in their agents, or a deficiency of information and attention to their affairs? Nothing! Because self-government, and liberty itself, will be lost without them.

I turn to the other reason assigned for destroying the right of debate in a minority; *that it is the right of a majority to rule a minority.* This is a grave position; and if true, it is not confined to deliberative bodies only, but extends to the Government itself—to all Republics. The minority of the people at home, as well as in their legislative assemblies, are embraced in the position.

Now, I should like one of these majority rulers, who are monarchists in principle, to inform me what right a majority has to rule a minority? Is it because they are greater in numbers—have more power? Well, if power gives the right of dominion, I suppose one man may wield it as well at many. Why, even the monarchs of Europe, when forming their Holy Alliance, put their thrones on a little wider basis than this. Even they admitted, that they were trustees in some sort for the people, and therefore derived, in some measure, their authority to rule from their consent. Has the majority a right to rule a minority, from their superior wisdom and virtue? Look over the elementary treatise on Government, and you will find, that this is the very position on which monarchies are supposed to rest. Some man, with more intelligence and grater virtue, rises amongst the people, and assumes, mes, from his superior attributes, the powers of command; and his superiority is the justification of the assumption. This would be capital doctrine for some aspiring usurper over the liberties of the people, or some cringing parasite in the ante-chamber of a Harem; but I thought the free winds of the Atlantic had not permitted it to reach our shores. Upon what other basis can a majority have a right to rule a minority? The truth is, a majority has no more right to rule a minority, than a minority to rule a majority. Both have a right to rule themselves; but neither has a right to rule the other.—Liberty consists in self-government; and the whole object of a Constitution in a Democratic Government like ours, is to accomplish this object, by putting limitations on the powers and discretion of the majority. Whatever powers the majority possess in such a Government, they do not acquire them by any inherent right in themselves, but by the express consent of the minority; and when exercised within the limitations prescribed, they are the acts of the majority and minority combined. Not power—not virtue—not wisdom—gives the *right* to rule, but consent—free consent. And it does not matter what the form of the Government is, any right to rule, asserted on any other principle, whether exercised by many, or by one man, is a sheer despotism. The consent of the governed—not the attributes of the governor—the free will of all—not the arbitrary volition of a part of the people, constitute the broad, eternal basis of American liberty. I look with dismay into futurity, when I hear from men highest in the confidence of the people, principles asserted, which betray a lamentable ignorance of our institutions, or a settled purpose to overthrow them. Is it our destiny, in a Republic, ever to learn and never to know; and can a Republic long endure, when practically administered on the principles of a despotism?

Apply these positions to deliberative assemblies of the people. The object of rules for their governance in legislating, is the same as that of written constitutions for their government generally—self-government for the minority, as well as the majority—and protection from the power of a majority, in matters affecting their rights and liberties. Hence, the limitation in the Constitution of the United States, that no law shall be passed by Congress, abridging "the freedom of speech;" and in pursuance of this limitation, the parliamentary rule of 1767, universally practised on in all the deliberative assemblies in the Union, and especially in Congress—that a minority shall speak freely, and debate at large, in Committee of the Whole, on all the matters affecting the essential rights and liberties of the people; and especially, when their money is to be appropriated, or taxes are to be imposed upon them. Within these limitations, and all other limitations fairly made for the protection (not the oppression) of the minority, the acts of the majority are the acts of the minority, because the minority are a party to the Constitution and rules, by which they are performed. Under such limitations, the business of the British empire in Parliament, since 1667, and of this country, from the dawn of the Revolution to the present session of Congress, in war and peace, and under all changes of administrations, have been carried on. But when, instead of protection to a minority, or the promotion of the freedom of speech in Congress, rules are adopted by a majority which not only deny the right, but actually prohibit to the minority the practice of free debate in Congress, it is tyranny. No consent, express or implied, can be pleaded in justification; and practically the minority are laboring under a despotism. They have acquiesced at this session, to the imposition; but I trust in God you have seen the last Congress assembled in which a minority will submit to such an outrage on their rights, and the rights of the people they represent. The object of temporary submission is accomplished. The majority have shown the people, by their use of their power, how worthy they are of possessing it. To the minority is now left the more congenial task of restoring to Congress the lost liberty of debate. In their persons it has been overthrown. By them it should be vindicated; and if consequences occur inconsistent with that order and dignity which should always characterize an American Congress, on the aggressors—on the oppressors, be the responsibility. The people shall judge the right; and we know that their sympathies will ever be for freedom; their detestation, their abhorrence, their withering condemnation, will follow oppression. Liberty has ever been the result of conflict; and to keep it, all the higher faculties of our nature—courage and constancy, vigilance and self-devotion—must be put in continual requisition. The universal tendency is to acquiescence in abuses; and from acquiescence, in a free Government, the slide is inevitable, to despotism.

As I am, under present circumstances, in favor of the operation of the hour rule, although it does put a full and an empty head, a man of sense and a dolt, on the same footing in debate, I will for the present conclude; but you may hear from me again on a point, in the legislative tyranny of the majority this session, to which I have merely adverted—*the new powers and conduct of the Committee on Rules.*

Your obedient servant,

R. BARNWELL RHETT.

SEPTEMBER 4, 1841.

From the Washington Globe.

THE JACOBIN CLUBS.

The standard and classic works which are now issuing from the French and English press—the historical works of a *Thiers*, and a *Carlyle*, and others—will put it in the power of the rising generation of America to study the history of the Jacobin Clubs which ruled all legislation and all Government in France during the early part of the Revolution, and which have just been imitated and established in our country. The French Jacobin Club—the parent Club which sat in Paris—was an invention to enable *Robespierre* to govern the Legislative Assembly and the Convention. In these Clubs the dictator assembled his party every night, made them agree to every measure which he proposed, and bound them to support it the next day in the House. In this way all legislation was done in the club, and, as nothing was done there but that which *Robespierre* ordered, it resulted that he became the sole legislator of France. The machinery of the Jacobin Club effected this; and, in like manner, the machinery of caucus dictation has enabled Mr. *H. Clay* to become the legislator of America during the memorable session of the Hundred Days. Saving the two bills wrecked upon the rock of the two vetoes, his will was law! So far as the two Houses of Congress were concerned, he was the sole legislator; and the two Houses met early every morning, as he had ordered, to register the decrees which he had dictated the night before.—In the House of Representatives the tyranny and despotism of the *gag* silenced debate and vanquished opposition, and the decrees were registered nearly as fast as read. In the Senate, where a determination to resist the gag "*even unto death*," prevented its application, the result was still the same, though more slow. The dictator's decrees were all registered in the end, but the freedom of speech being still maintained, the decrees, though passed, were discussed and exposed, and subjected to abhorrence and disdain. The same as to nominations. The dictator put off all to the last, and passed all! All except one, the head piper, were passed. And all this by caucus dictation, in imitation of Jacobinical clubism.

The session which has just closed—the one which from its acts may be called the TAX, DEBT, and PLUNDER SESSION—has the honor of originating the Jacobin club system in the United States; for, notwithstanding we have always had, and forever shall have political meetings, called caucuses, yet all these meetings have heretofore been for *political and legislative* objects; for agreeing upon candidates, or upon the time, or the mode of doing a thing; and not for the purpose of binding the whole party to support, or oppose a law in the House, according to the orders of the master spirit in the caucus. This is what is new in America.—This is what was done in France. This is tyranny, despotism, disgrace, ruin to all legislation, and must end, if not stopped, in the destruction of Representative Government.

The letters of Mr. *Rhett* and Mr. *Ingersoll*, are laying open this wickedness to the people. Let other members do the like; and let the people decide whether a Jacobin club shall rule their Government.

Why is it?—Every neutral daily paper that we have received since the Veto was issued, sustains the President in his position. The Sun of this city, the Ledger of Philadelphia, the Sun of Baltimore, and the Times of Boston, all have avowed themselves in favor of its principles. The circulation of these papers combined, is larger, perhaps, than all the other papers published in the cities named, and their course is a sure index, in connection with that of the Democratic press, that the people are almost unanimous on this subject.—*New Era.*

Usury.—The Circuit Court of Rankin county, Miss., at its late Session, decided that a loan, made by a bank, of depreciated bank paper, being an usurious transaction, is *null* and *void*, and that *no collections should be enforced on debts thus contracted.* If this is law, banks will have to resume specie payments or stop discounting.

From the Lynchburg (Va.) Republican.

THE NEW CABINET.

With the character of the new Secretary of the Treasury, who hails from the interior of Pennsylvania, perhaps nine-tenths of the American people are wholly unacquainted. His name, we believe, has never been brought conspiciously before the people even of his own State. We do not argue from this fact, however, that Mr. Forward has not the requisite ability to discharge, with honor to himself, and benefit to the country, the duties of the important and responsible station to which he has been called. It is not to be doubted that there are many men in the nation, who, though unknown to fame, would nevertheless make honest, capable and faithful Cabinet Councillors. We know nothing as to Mr. Forward's opinions on the various important questions which now divide the country.

Judge McLean, Secretary of War, is a gentleman of talents and of proverbial purity of character. He was Post Master General during the Administration of John Quincy Adams, the duties of which office he discharged in a manner that secured the entire confidence and approbation of both parties. It was universally admitted that, under Mr. McL.'s administration, the Post Office Department was managed with ability and efficiency.—In 1829, he was transferred, by General Jackson, from the Cabinet to a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, in which station he has *quietly* remained ever since. His position on the *political* chess-board has always been somewhat equivocal, though from some of his constitutional opinions delivered as a member of the Federal Court and other circumstances needless to detail here, we fear that he does not deserve the appellation of a *state rights republican*, which we have more than once heard applied to him. Certain it is, that he is the advocate of a national bank, unless he has changed his opinions since 1834, of which we have not the smallest evidence. We think, with the Whig, that it is a little remarkable that Judge M. should be willing to relinquish his judicial office for the difficult duties of the War Department at the present crisis.

Judge Upshur, Secretary of the Navy, we regard as decidedly "the best of the bunch." He is known as a luminous and powerful writer, an able debater, a profound jurist and withal as a strict constructionist of the Federal Constitution. The Republican portion of the whig party have a faithful representative of their principles in the person of Judge U.

Mr. Wickliffe, Postmaster General, was formerly a distinguished *Jackson* member of Congress from Kentucky. He was an early and bittter opponent of the United States Bank, declared, at one time, that the "monster" might be considered as a candidate for the Presidency—and solemnly warned his countrymen of the dangerous power and tendency of such an institution. But for reasons best known to himself, he subsequently voted for the re-chartering of Biddle's Bank, and when the patriot Jackson vetoed that "Bill of Abominations," Mr. Wickliffe went over, "bag and baggage," to the Federal Bank party, and enlisted under the banner of Henry Clay, whom he had formerly denounced as a demagogue who would willingly sacrifice the dearest interests of his country for his own advancement! He was received with open arms by his old enimies, who, not long afterwards, made him Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky, and by the death of James Clark, he became acting Governor of that State, from which office he retired only a few months since. We know not whether he has returned to his *old principles*, or to his former *hatred* of Mr. Clay.

Mr. Legare, the Attorney General, is complimented as one of the first orators and scholars of this country. He was appointed Charge de' Affaires to one of the South American Republics by General Jackson in 1832, but from some cause or other, he remained but a short time out of the United States. He was subsequently elected to Congress from Charleston, but turning *conservative* immediately after his election, he was *awfully* beaten at the next trial of strength by the accomplished gentleman who still represents that district.—What is Mr. L.'s present position, we know not. It is probable, however, that he concurs with William *Consistency* Rives, Esq., on all leading points of national policy.

From the above remarks, in which we have "nothing extenuated, nor set down aught in malice," the reader will justly infer that we view the new Cabinet as a decided improvement upon the one just exploded. Nevertheless, we are free to declare our conviction that there is room for amendment upon the one just selected.

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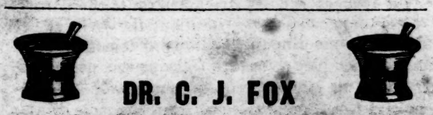

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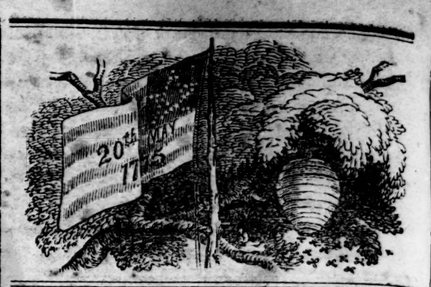

MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 28, 1841.

THE ELECTIONS.

THE STANDARD OF DEMOCRACY MARCHING ON, CONQUERING AND TO CONQUOR!

"The sober second thought" of the People is overthrowing Federalism in all directions. Even in Vermont, as we stated last week, where Democracy heretofore could hardly muster a corporal's guard, the revolution has been so great as to almost place the State in the hands of the Democrats. SMILIE, the Democratic candidate for Governor, runs ahead of the regular Whig candidate, and his election is only defeated by the scattering votes of the ultra Abolitionists. The Legislature is still Federal, but by a largely decreased majority. Another trial will give us Vermont.

But the most astonishing revolution is in Maine. Harrison got the vote of that State in 1840, by 162 majority. The election just over has resulted in the election of FAIRFIELD, the Democratic candidate for Govenor, by a majority varying from 10,000 to 12,000 votes; and the Democrats will have an overwhelming majority in both Houses of the Legislature. Last year the Feds had a majority on joint ballot of 16. The Augusta (Maine) *Age* says:—"Of the 41 Senators, when all the vacancies are filled, the Democrats will have 27, probably 28. And in the House, the Democratic majority will be not less than 50, and may reach 80, or upwards."

Verily "Whiggery" is becoming schooled in adversity. First, Indiana broke out of the traces; Alabama increased her Democratic majority, the Federal majority in Tennessee of 13,000 was reduced to 3,000, Vermont has almost thrown off the yoke, and Maine is redeemed and disenthralled by thousands. The *Globe* truly remarks:

"These elections give evidence of Mr. *Clay's* forecast, in laboring to have all his detestable schemes forced through at the extra session. He knows that public sentiment, if allowed time to speak out on the depravity of the last Presidential election, and on so much of the Federal designs as would leak out before the regular session, would put that veto on the whole of his measures which Mr. TYLER has ventured upon one only."

More Debts and Taxes.—Dictator CLAY made some disclosures at the close of the late session of Congress which show the hollowness of whig professions of "economy and reform." In a speech in favor of increasing the tax on tea and coffee, he said, that the REVENUE for the present year (including the twelve million loan and increased tariff tax of eight millions) would fall short of the EXPENDITURES upwards of *sixteen millions of dollars*;—and, that, at the regular meeting of Congress in December, another loan would have to be made to keep the wheels of Government moving! Astonished at such disclosures of extravagance, Mr. CALHOUN asked Mr. CLAY to state how these repeated and enormous loans were to be met, and how he and his party expected to keep up such a system of extravagance? Mr. CLAY replied, that at the regular session, the TARIFF would have to be remoddled, the Compromise act done away with, and the duties increased from what they now are to from *thirty* to *thirty-five per cent!* This may be considered the OFFICIAL announcement of the ultimatum of Whig economy and retrenchment—*increased* TAXES and a *National Debt*. Fellow-citizens, what do you think of it?

"Old King Caucus" come to life again.—The people having, in 1824, given "Old King Caucus" such a woeful drubbing for intermeddling with our members of Congress, it was hoped he would never dare show his head in that body again;—but, he's alive and kicking yet. Having reigned triumphant during the late Extra Session of Congress, and forced through that body all the measures which he dictated, the session could not have been more appropriately closed, than by an edict from his royal majesty to his liege subjects, the good people of these United States. Accordingly, the night after Congress adjourned, the Federal Whig members assembled in conclave, and adopted an Address to the People, setting forth what they had done at the late session, and then winding up by an open and bold denunciation of the President for his exercise of the Veto power. After impeaching the President with "perfidity," "treachery," &c., the address goes on to declare the principles (yes, Whiggery has at last shown its hand) on which the Federalists are to rally in future;—and they are such as should arouse the active opposition of every friend to our free institutions.

In the first place, a war is to be waged against the Constitution; they propose to amend it so as to take from the President the veto power, and make the decision of the two Houses of Congress omnipotent on all questions. Carry out this proposition, and what use would there be in having a President to sign and ratify the acts of Congress? It would be vesting ALL the powers of Government—legislative and executive—in a mere majority of Congres;—it would convert our Government into the most odious and tyrannical of despotisms—for, what constitutes a despotism but the uncontrolled will of *one man*? And we have seen, that by the aid of party drill and caucus management, HENRY CLAY was enabled to dictate all the proceedings in the two Houses of Congress at the late session, as effectionally as if he had been regularly installed DICTATOR

by the People. Strike out of the Constitution the veto power---break down this barrier to legislative usurpation, (the great source of danger to our liberties), place it in the power of a reckless and venal majority to saddle the country with a mammoth Bank, and *Henry Clay*, or some other daring leader, will become absolute dictator, not only in Congress, but over the whole country.

But the war upon the Constitution does not stop here. They propose to limit the Presidential office to *one term*. *Wahsington's* example, and the Constitution are to be put down, in order that the host of hungry Federal aspirants to the Presidency may have their chances for the office multiplied. The weight of responsibility resting on the President, from the chance the people have of passing upon, and condemning or approving his conduct in a future election is to be removed, and the people debarred from re-electing a President who has served them faithfully. This too, would enable Mr. *Clay* to push *John Tyler* aside, and be himself the sole Whig candidate in 1844.

Nor does the war upon the Constitution stop here. That sacred instrument is to be so altered us to take the appointment of the Secretary of the Treasury from the President, and confer it on Congress. See the plot: The veto power is to be taken from the President, and a majority of Congress made omnipotent: all that an ambitious leader in that body would then want to corrupt the people, and make himself DICTATOR, would be the command of *the purse of the nation*,---this he would obtain through a subservient Secretary of the Treasury, dependent on the influence of that leader in Congress for his office. Do the People see no danger in this?

True to their old tricks, this Caucus Address of the Federalists dodges the Bank question, and comes out for a "Fiscal Agent, to take care of the people's money," and relieve the people's wants, (meaning the speculators, stockjobbers, and *needy* members of Congress, of course.) Why not declare openly their true object---a *National Bank?* Do they wish to fight another battle with their Bank in the back ground, and if they should succeed in deceiving the people, and again get into power, to declare that the Bank was the *test question*, and thereon frame an excuse to palm one upon the country? Rest assured, that trick will not avail them; the people have had their eyes opened on *that* subject.

Another *duty*, which this Address says the Federalists mean to perform to the country, if they can again get power, is, "The introduction of economy into the Administration of the Government, and the discontinuance of all sinecures and useless offices." What barefaced impudence! Coming into power pledged to reduce the expenditures of Government ---declaiming against the extravagance of the preceding administration for spending *tweuty-seven millions of dollars*, in the first six months of their reign, they spend over *thirty-four millions*, bankrupt the treasury, and create a National Debt of *twelve millions*, and then turn round and tell a duped and insulted people that their object is to "*introduce economy into the Administration of the Government*"!---Pledged to "Reform" abuses and "Retrench" useless expenses, they have added a host of useless officers and clerks to those already in office, and then turn round and tell the people that they mean to "discontinue all sinecures and useless offices"! What unblushing effrontery! Surely, they must take the people to be fools.

This Address is designed to rally the broken forces of Federalism---scattered by the hot shot from John Tyler's two Vetoes, and encourage them to make another desperate effort to capture the Government. *Henry Clay* is the prime mover in the drama. But if he hopes, with his dictatorial edicts, issued by his willing follows in midnight Caucus at Washington, to blind the freemen of America, and again lead them up to the slaughter-pen of Federalism, he is doomed to a mortifying defeat. In the fruits of the late Extra Session, the people have had a gorge of Federalism; and experience has shown that one dose of that medicine will suffice this country for half a century at least.

The papers of all parties are riddling Mr. ex-Secretary Ewing for his abusive letter to the President. The Harrisburg *Intelligencer*, a whig paper, says:

"We confess that the long letter of Mr. Ewing accompanying his resignation, has greatly surprised us. We consider it ill advised, unpopular, and highly censurable. Mr. Ewing was the confidential adviser of the President, and has now *betrayed* the *confidence* reposed in him by publishing cabinet secrets. Let his *cause* of resignation be what it may, he has forfeited the respect of honorable men."

The *Madisonian*, after censuring the letter in the strongest terms, says that there never has, in the whole history of our Government, been but one similar breach of official confidence by a Secretary; and that was a Mr. *Smith*, who left Mr. Madison's Cabinet, and published a letter venting his spleen at the President. The consequence was,

"He fell to the ground, dead in public reputation, and passed at once from the eyes of men, or remained only like a stranded wreck on the beach, a beacon and a warning to all Cabinet Ministers never to allow their personal resentment or purposes of party warfare, to betray them into the violation of the sacred confidence of the Cabinet. Mr. Madison, taking no notice of Mr. Smith's publication, allowed it and him to sink into despised obscurity."

☞ The last mail brought us a letter from Mr. Ex-Secretary BADGER, explaining the reasons for his resigning his place in the Cabinet. It is a bitter denunciation of the President, and was designed, no doubt, to bolster up the indecent and contradictory epistle of "Solitude Ewing." Let their authors go down into the sink of public infamy together.

True Magnanimity.—When General Harrison came into offiice, his Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. *Ewing*, removed Mr. *J. N. Barker* from the office of First Comptroller of the Treasury, and appointed *Walter Forward* in his place. On Mr. Forward's promotion to the Cabinet, Mr. Tyler reinstated Mr. *Barker* as First Comptroller. Mr. B. is a Democrat. Such an act of magnanimity is rarely to be met with.

☞ *The Extra Session.*---The proceedings and acts of the late Extra Session of Congress will tell fearfully upon the prosperity and future prospects of the country. What were these acts?

In the first place, they repealed the 21st Rule of the House of Representatives, (adopted by a Democratic House,) and threw open the door to Abolition petitions. This was a natural consequence of the union between the Whigs and Abolitionists to put out a Democratic President who had stood by the South on this question, and was foretold by the Democratic party; but the Southern People believed it not. Having thus sacrificed southern rights,

They then went to work, and, by way of *donations* to individuals, *bribes* to the States, and lavish appropriations, spent upwards of *thirty-four millions of dollars*, (after abusing Van Buren for spending *twenty-seven* millions) thus bankrupting the Treasury, which they filled again by raising the Tariff taxes on the *necessaries of life*, and by creating a public debt of twelve millions of dollars. They passed two unconstitutional Bank bills, which, had they become laws, would have mortgaged the property and labor of the country for twenty years, and probably forever after, to a few domestic and foreign money changing Skylocks. They passed a Bankrupt Law for the exclusive benefit of speculators and swindlers, affecting the value of property in the country to the amount of five hundred millions of dollars. They introduced into the Rules of the House of Representatives the most odious *gags*, by which the freedom of debate on the part of the minority was completely suppressed, and by which all the proceedings, in obedience to the mandates of a haughty dictator adopted in midnight caucus, were shrouded in mystery, and the principles of a free representative Government scouted from the halls of legislation.

What they did not do.---They did not reduce the expenditures of Government, as they promised the people they would. They did not "proscribe proscription," as they also promised, but encouraged and assisted in turning out every Democratic office-holder they could lay their hands on. They did not produce a ioto of proof to show the existence of the unheard of corruption which they said existed in all the Departments at Washington, and which they promised to expose as soon as they got power. And, above of all, they did not make money plenty and times easy, as the mass of voters were induced to believe they would by their promises before the election.

Finally;---this useless and wicked extra session of Congress has cost the country over *half a million of dollars*, independent of the heavy load of taxes and the public debt it has imposed upon the People. Oh, the beauties of whig government!

☞ The inquiry is now universal, since Mr. TYLER has signed the Bill to repeal the Sub-Treasury and the State Bank Deposite System, Vetoed two Bank Bills, and declared his opposition to a Bank in any shape, what system of Finance *is he* in favor of? The following extract of a letter from Washington to the Richmond Enquirer may solve this question. The four members alluded to are understood to be Messrs. *Gilmer*, *Mallory*, *Wise*, and *Hunter*, of Va.:

"I understand that some such Fiscal outline as the following has been sanctioned by all four of these gentlemen; and the latter will probably present it on some fit occasion, viz: the Mints to be authorized to receive deposites, and to grant certificates; surplus amount over three-fourths of collectors, bonds, to be deposited in Mints, or in two or three agencies at other convenient points; the revenue to be collected in coin, certificates of deposite, Government dues, or notes of specie-paying Banks; the Banks to be settled with weekly, and nothing but specie paid out by the Government."

Upon this the *Enquirer* remarks:

We agree with the N. Y. Post, that "this is a good though rather general description of the machinery we want for keeping and disbursing the public money. Give us such a scheme and nothing more is to be desired;—take the disposition of the public money out of the hands of the Executive, make safe, simple, convenient, unexpensive, arrangements for guarding it and paying it over when required, and nothing more is wanted."

Mr. *Stevenson*, our able Minister to England, will sail from London on his return home on the 1st October. Mr. EVERETT, who goes out in his stead, is, in our humble judgment, a very unfit representative of this country at the head quarters of Abolition in London—the poison den from whence emanate all those wicked schemes of fanaticism and incendiaryism designed to break up the Union, and drench the Southern soil with the blood of its citizens. He is an Abolitionist. He declared in 1839, that he was in favor of the *immediate* Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, by Congress, and the prohibiton of the slave trade among the States, and that he was opposed to admitting any new State into the Union whose Constitution tolerated slavery. Such a man should never be permitted to represent our country abroad.

☞ Let it be borne in mind by the people of N. Carolina, that our Senators, Messrs. *Mangum* and *Graham*, voted to confirm the nomination of this ultra Abolitionist.

The Federal papers in all parts of the Union, are following the example set them in the Caucus Address of the Federal members of Congress, by declaring war against the Veto power. Do the Federal papers in the South which re-echo this war-cry reflect upon the ultimate tendency of this revolutionary doctrine? Suppose the veto power were abolished, and the majority of Congress made omnipotent, and the representatives from the *free* States (constituting a majority of that body) were to pass a law to abolish Slavery, would these presses then say there was no use for the Veto power? Let the people reflect on this, before they join in this war upon the Constitution.

The Federal electioneeres in 1840, told the people if they got power, they would take the tax off of the *necessaries* of life, and lay it on *silks*, *wines*, and other luxuries. Have they done so? True, they increased the tax on silks and wines, but they took care, also, to increase it on Salt, Sugar, Molasses, coarse blankets, &c., articles used almost exclusively by the poor.

Mr. Webster.—The card of this gentleman will be found below, from which it will be seen that he does not intend to follow the example of his late federal colleagues, Messrs. *Ewing* & Co., by resigning his place in the Cabinet. We are sorry for this; for, so long as *Daniel Webster* remains in the Cabinet, Mr. TYLER can never command the confidence of the Republican party. Besides, we would much rather see the management of our difficulties with Great Britain confided to other hands than those of the present Secretary of State:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13, 1841.

To Messrs. GALES & SEATON:

GENTLEMEN: Lest any misapprehension should exist as to the reasons which should have led me to differ from the course pursued by my late colleagues, I wish to say that I remain in my place, first, *because I have seen no sufficient reasons for the dissolution of the late Cabinet, by the voluntary act of its own members.*

I am perfectly persuaded of the absolute necessity of an institution, under the authority of Congress, to aid revenue and financial operations, and to give the country the blessings of a good currency and cheap exchanges.

Notwithstanding what has passed, I have confidence that the President will co-operate with the Legislature in overcoming all difficulties in the attainment of these objects; and it is to the union of the Whig party—by which I mean the whole party, the Whig President, the Whig Congress, and the Whig people—that I look for a realization of our wishes. I can look nowhere else.

In the second place, if I had seen reasons to resign my office, I should not have done so without giving the President reasonable notice, and affording him time to select the hands to which he should confide the delicate and important affairs now pending in this department.

I am, gentlemen, respectfully, your obedient servant, DANIEL WEBSTER.

A paragraph is going the rounds of the Federal papers, originally from the Columbia (S. C.) *Chronicle*, in which it is put forth as an argument in favor of the power of Congress to charter a National Bank, that twenty of the members of the Convention which framed the Constitution were also members of Congress when the act to charter the first National Bank was passed, and but six of them voted against it. Wonderfull discovery! Does the wiseacre who penned the paragraph alluded to, not know that a number of the members of the Convention which framed the Constitution were strongly opposed to the limitations of power conferred by that instrument upon Congress; and also, that many members of that body were in favor of ingrafting strong features of monarchy in the new instrument. Failing in their object then, they and their political disciples have ever since been striving to accomplish by *construction*, what they could not directly effect in Convention. The power to charter a National Bank was first claimed by the avowed monarchists of 1790.

President TYLER's Cabinet now consists of the following individuals: *Daniel Webster*, Secretary of State; *Walter Forward*, Secretary of Treasury; *John McLean*, Secretary of War; *Abel P. Upshur*, Secretary of Navy; *Charles A. Wickliffe*, Postmaster-General, and *Hugh S. Legare*, Attorney-General.

☞ *Since the above was in type, we see it stated in a northern paper, that Judge* M'LEAN *has not yet accepted the office tendered him, and probably will not.*

☞ *Important Arrivals from Europe.*—There have been two arrivals from Europe, the past week, bringing important news; the Steamships *Great Western*, at New York on the 17th, and the *Caledonia*, at Boston, on the 18th instant.

The British Parliament assembled on the 19th August. The *Queen's* speech was read on the 24th to both Houses. It represents the Government as at peace with all the world except China; recommends an increase of revenue to support the increased expenses of the army establishment in China and Canada, and suggests that this can best be done by raising the Tariff on foreign importations. On moving the usual address to the Throne, Ministers were defeated in both Houses, an amendment being adopted that they did not possess the confidence of the Government or the country, by a vote of 168 to 90 in the House of Lords, and 360 to 209 in the House of Commons. Whereupon the Ministry resigned, and a new one was formed, at the head of which is Sir *Robert Peel*.

On the 26th August, a debate occurred in the House of Commons on the *McLeod* question, in which Lord *Palmerston* stated that he had no apprehension of difficulties with this country on that subject, as the British Government were highly pleased with the letter of Mr. *Webster*, and his instructions to Mr. Crittenden to effect the release of McLeod.

The members of the Royal Household had resigned and new appointments had been made. So it seems that resignations and appointments are the order of the day on both sides the Atlantic.

The weather had been fine for several days previous to the sailing of the Caledonia, and the prospect for average crops of grain much improved. The price of Cotton in the Liverpool market was still depressed, without much apparent prospect of improvement. There has been lately several heavy failures in Liverpool. Great distress prevails among the peasantry of Great Britain, as also in Ireland and Scotland, for the want of the necessaries of life, and from the large number thrown out of employment.

The Shower of Flesh and Blood.—The papers have lately had much to say about what was supposed to be a shower of flesh and blood, which lately fell in Wilson Co., Tenn. A solution of the matter will be found on our first page, in an article from the National Intelligencer.

We have also received a Communication from an esteemed and learned friend, further illustrating the subject, by a collection of numerous and interesting cases of similar phenomena. It shall have a place in our next.

Frank Granger must feel right down cheap, on his march up salt river, whither he had so lately sent about *sixteen hundred* Democratic Postmasters.

By the way—the Whigs have denied that Granger is an Abolitionist. We'll now see whether he does not come out openly and above-board with his incendiary doctrines.

Physic for the Whigs.—To tell them of log-cabins and cider-barrels, 'Coon skins and Gourds, and their promises of "better times."

The *Dysenterry*, in a most violent form, is raging among the Cadets at West Point Military Academy. About *thirty* were sick at the latest advices, and one or two had died.

Bank Reform Publications.---We inserted last week, the prospectus of the "*Bank Reformer*," a monthly publication by Mr. RUFFIN, the able and fearless Editor of the Farmers' Register; and we today publish the prospectus of another interesting work on the same subject, to wit: "*Journal of Banking*," by Mr. *Gouge* of Philadelphia. These publications are both remarkably cheap, and being conducted by Editors every way capable of shedding much light upon the hitherto mysterious and important subject of Banking and the abuses and frauds of the system as practiced in this country, they deserve the encouragement and support of every lover of honesty and popular rights.

Public opinion is fast awakening to the great importance of a radical reform in the Banking system. Its abuses and frauds have become so frequent, palpable and extensive, that the most superficial observer must see that the system itself is erroneous and unjust. Upon this subject there is a powerful revolution working in the public mind, which, unless guided by the lights of investigation and truth, may not stop at a mere *reformation*—but will sweep the whole colossal system of fraud out of existence.—As the best means of spreading light on this subject, we should be glad to see the above works (one or the other of them) in the hands of every citizen.—Let neighborhood companies make up the small sum requisite, and send on to the publishers; $5 will pay for 200 copies of any one number of Mr. *Ruffin's* work, or 33 copies of the whole series of six, and the same sum will pay for four copies of Mr. *Gouge's* work. We shall be happy to act as agent for any of our friends who wish to order either of the publications.

EX-President VAN BUREN, in a late letter to some of his political friends, states that Mr. TYLER merits the cordial thanks and lasting gratitude of the country for his Vetoes of the Bank Bills.

The difference.—A Bank officer robs the Bank, and if he is found out, is punished for his wickedness; but the directors and officers of our Banks generally rob the community by wholesale and with perfect impunity. The difference is, one robs in *violation* of law, and the others rob under the *sanction* of law.

☞ The Federalists opposed the Sub-Treasury, because, as they pretended, it was not safe to trust the public money in the hands of individuals, however heavy their bonds, or however severe the penalties for embezzlement or fraud;—Banks, they said, were the only safe depositories of the public funds. Unfortunately for these political quacks, experience dissipates all their humbugs. The Editor of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, (a neutral paper) has been keeping a regular record of the number of Bank failures, cases of robbery by Bank officers, &c., which have taken place in the last six months, and the amount of losses to the community in that length of time amounts to over *fifty-five millions of dollars*—tripple as much as has been lost by the defalcation of public officers since the formation of our Government.

If no other good were to result from the breaking up of the late Cabinet, the mere fact that the Abolitionist, *Granger*, is no longer Postmaster-General, should make the heart of every truly Southern man rejoice.

The true-grit Federal papers, in various parts of the country, have hoisted the banner of *Henry Clay* for the next Presidency. Their motto is "Clay and a National Bank." Come on, gentlemen! that is the very issue you have been dodging so long—and the very one on which the Democracy have ever desired to meet you before the country.

Complimentary.—The *Madisonian* says that all the members of Mr. TYLER's new Cabinet supported "Tip and Tye," in the contest of 1840. They will doubtless not thank the Madisonian for letting *that* fact be known. But we think it is a mistake, though, so far as Judge *Upshur* and Judge *McLean* are concerned; the impression seems to prevail in better informed sources than the Madisonian, that these two gentlemen took no lot nor part in the war of 'Coon-skins, gourds, and cider-barrels. We would be very sorry if it should appear that they did.

Next Monday, the elections for Governor and members of the Legislature take place in Georgia, and also in Maryland.

Evidence of "Hard Times."—The tolls on the State Canals of New York, for the year ending on the 1st instant, exceeded by *two hundred and thirty thousand dollars* those of last year, and by *two hundred thousand* those of any former year.

Mitchell, the Whig Ex-member of Congress, has been arraigned on three indictments for forgery. His lawyers tried to have the Bills quashed, but it was "no go." He will be tried shortly.

The trial of McLeod commenced at Utica, N. Y., yesterday. We will soon hear the result. Recent developments render his acquittal certain, we think.

The President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, has lately made *one hundred and fiifty-two* promotions in the Navy. This will add greatly to the expense of that arm of our national defence.

In a late speech in the Senate, *Henry Clay* said—"*I believe in the purity of blood.*" This stench of aristocracy sounds well coming from the son of a poor dancing-master.

The *Yellow Fever* is carrying off daily from 18 to 20 victims in New Orleans; and the Board of Health report the malady as on the increase.

The Democrats of Sumner County, Tenn., gave Gov. POLK a public dinner on the 11th instant. It is said to have been a splended affair.

The New York *New Era* says:—The "Whigs of 1840 beat themselves worse than they did us—they did what we could not do, to wit: elected an anti-Bank President."

Mr. *Grist*, of the Yorkville *Compiler*, has associated with him in the Editorial department of his paper, Mr. T. J. ECCLES, a sprightly writer, and hoisted the Democratic flag. "Great good luck" and prosperity to you, gentlemen!

The Plough-Boy.—We have received several Nos. of a neat agricultural paper, under the above title, published at Edgefield C. H., S. C., by W. F. DuRisco, Esq. The "Plough-Boy" has several recommendations, which we trust will secure it an adequate support—it is very *cheap*, (only $1,50 per annum) neatly printed, and its selections appropriate and therefore interesting. We are glad to see agricultural papers thus springing up and multiplying in our country; it is an evidence that the great and pervading interest of Agriculture is beginning to excite that attention which its importance demands.

It is said Mr. BADGER of this State, late Secretary of the Navy, had rented most splended quarters at Washington, and made all the necessary arrangements for a long residence at the national Capitol. Alas! how short is human foresight, and how quickly fadeth the honors of this world!

Gen. *R. Bogardus*, an old and distinguished citizen of New York, died on the 12th instant. He caught cold while attending the funeral of Gen. Harrison, and was never well afterwards.

The Contrast—Mark it!—The Federal Whigs opposed bitterly *all* the measures of Mr. Van Buren's Administration, whether good or bad.

In regard to the present *Whig* President, the Democrats have condemned what they considered wrong, and approved what they considered right in his administration.

Explanation.—The Democrats go for "principles, and not men;" while the Federal Whigs go for any thing but principle—for any thing that they think will be popular and obtain for them *office* and power.

Unfortunate Town.—The Town of Hamburg, S. C., has lately been again overflown by a freshet, and also visited by a very destructive fire on the 16th instant.

The Hon. *B. T. Elmore*, formerly a distinguished member of Congress from South Carolina, died at the Glenn Springs in Spartanburg District, on the 15th inst.

Bank of Cape Fear.—We learn that *D. W. Stone*, Esq., of this city, is appointed Cashier of the Branch Bank of Cape Fear in this place. We have not officially learned the amount of the Defalcation of the late Cashier, but it is reported to be about $10,000. *Raleigh Standard.*

The editor of the "Register" says his party was defeated in Maine, because a part of the "*Whigs*" voted for a *loco-foco abolition* candidate. Really, we should suppose that some of the *loco-focos* would have voted in this case for the third man. In accounting for the defeat, the "Register" admits the fact, so often asserted by the Democrats, that abolition in Maine and elsewhere in the North, is *chiefly confined to the "whig" party.—Standard.*

What can the matter be?—Under this head, the witty editor of the N. O. Picayune, alludes to the quarrels of his whig friends in Congress in the following question:

"What *is* the matter with the whigs at Washington? Is the spell of hard cider broken? Has the summer solstice dissolved the adhesive qualities of coon-skins into thin air? Has the inhabitant of unanimity's log cabin pulled in that latch string? *Be-have* yerselves, boys—will ye?"

The Mobile Chronicle states that Col. *John H. Owen* was stabbed to death on the steps of the Custom house in that city, by Mr. *A. H. Gazzam*, on the morning of the 27th ult.

The Markets.—FAYETTEVILLE, Sept. 15.—Brandy, peach, 50 a 60; do. apple, 25 a 37½; Bacon 7½ a 8; Coffee 10 a 13; Cotton 7 a 9; Flour $5 50 a $6 50; Feathers 35 a 40; Flaxseed 90 a $1; Lard 7 a 8; Molasses 27 a 30; Sugar (including all qualities) 8½ a 20; Salt, bushel, 60 a 75—do. Sack, $1 90 a $2 25; Tallow 10 a 11; Whiskey 28 a 30; Wheat $1 a $1 10.

CAMDEN.—Beef 5½ a 7; Bacon 8½ a 10; Butter 12½ a 18¾; Coffee 15 a 16; Cotton 8 a 9½; Feathers 30 a 35; Flour $5 a $6; Molasses 37½ a 50; Sugar 9 a 14; Salt, Sack, $2 a $2 25; Wheat $1.

COLUMBIA, Sept. 23.—Bacon 6 a 14; Coffee 12½ a 18; Cotton 6 a 9; Flour $7 50 a $7 75; Molasses 36 a 45. The *Temperance Advocate* says: "Over 100 bales of new Cotton have come to market, and sold at prices varying from 8¾ a 9¼—quality not good."

CHARLESTON, Sept. 18.—Cotton 7½ a 9½; Molasses 31; Corn 65 a 75; Flour, market dull, prics not quoted.

"*For of such is the Kingdom of God.*"

DIED, in this County, on the 22nd instant. *John Newton Calhoun*, second son of Samuel A. Davis, aged three years, one month, and 20 days. Weep not for the dead, but let us weep for ourselves.

The hour that ushered thee to life, my child,
Saw thee in tears while all around thee smiled,
When summoned to thine eternal rest,
Thou smiled, though all around thee wept.

H. M. J.

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING qualified as Administrator on the Estate of *Lucius P. Andrews*, dec.'d, the subscriber hereby notifies all those holding claims against said Estate, that they must present them within the time prescribed by law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to the same must make immediate settlement, as longer indulgence cannot be given. MARCUS A. TUTTLE, Admr.

Belair, S. C., Sep. 28, 1841. 29...3

Clock & Watch Repairing.

SAMUEL LAWING

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that he has opened a shop in the town of Charlotte, nearly opposite the "Carolina Inn," where he will be glad to receive work in his line of business. Clocks, Watches, &c., will be repaired in the most substantial manner, at short notice, on moderate terms, and warranted to perform well. A portion of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Charlotte, June 1, 1841. 13...r

New Goods.

THE Subscriber having just returned from the North, offers for sale, (unusually low for cash,) the most extensive and beautiful assortment of

Jewellery and Fancy Articles

Ever brought to this market. His stock comprises every article usually kept in similar establishments. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves. S. P. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, Aug. 10, 1841. 23...r

AGRICULTURE.

THE LABORER.

BY WILLIAM D. GALLAGHER.

Stand up—erect! Thou hast the form
And likeness of thy God!—who more?
A soul as dauntless 'mid the storm
Of daily life, a heart as warm
And pure, as breast e'er wore.

What then?—Thou art as true a MAN
As moves the human mass among;
As much a part of the great Plan
That with Creation's dawn began,
As any of the throng.

Who is thine enemy?—the high
In station, or in wealth the chief?
The great, who coldly pass thee by;
With proud step, and averted eye?
Nay! nurse not such belief.

If true unto thyself thou wast,
What were the proud man's scorn to thee?
A feather, which thou mightest cast
Aside, as idly as the blast
The light leaf from the tree.

No!—uncurbed passions—low desires—
Absence of noble self-respect—
Death, in the breast's consuming fires,
To that high nature which aspires
For ever, till thus checked:

These are thine enemies—thy worst;
They chain thee to thy lowly lot—
Thy labor and thy life accurst.
Oh, stand erect! and from them burst,
And longer suffer not!

Thou art thyself thine enemy!
The great!—what better they than thou?
As theirs, is not thy will as free?
Has God with equal favors thee
Neglected to endow?

True, wealth thou has not: 'tis but dust!
Nor place: uncertain as the wind!
But that thou hast, which, with thy crust
And water, may despise the lust
Of both—a noble mind.

With this, and passions under ban,
True faith, and holy trust in God,
Thou art the peer of any man.
Look up, then—that thy little span
Of life may be well trod!

From the Bay State Democrat.

THE FARMER.

It has got to be quite fashionable to court and flatter the farmer, to speak well of his occupation, and praise him for industry, frugality and integrity.—How many of those who speak in this wise of that respectable portion of our fellow-citizens, would be likely to take their places, and put their hand to the plough and look not back to the business or professions which they now follow, without any regets at the change in their occupation? Very few, we think.

The farmer's life, though noble, is not an easy one. He litterally lives by the sweat of his brow; he earns what he has; he lives on the fruits of his own industry; and not on other men's earning.—And this is the reason why a certain class rather praise the tiller of the soil, than imitate him. They praise him while they would filch from him his honest gains, by unjust legislation, and unequal laws.

We know something about farming; our happiest and best days were spent in clearing up land for the harrow, and holding the plough. The labor was hard, but the rest was sweet, the recompense was small, but sure. It was an honest way of getting a living. We like farming, and we look forward with hope, that we may some time, have a "little land and well tilled," and a few cows for the dairy, and some pigs in the pen, and some hens in the coop, and all the little etceteras usually attached to a farm-house, with a plenty of hard work to do to keep things *neat and tiddy*. This is our earthly Elysium, and this, just now, while we are writing, the height of our ambition. But mind, it must all be paid for—it is hard for a farmer to work out an old debt. If he once gets in debt to 'Squire Cut-throat, or Col. Alcohol, or Dandy Broadcloth, it is all over with him. These chaps should all be kept in his debt—but not much, as the most of them are not worthy of being trusted to any great length.

We have said that the farmer's life is not an easy one. It is for this reason that we like it. Too much ease brings many evils, creates wants, and ends in moral ruin. Oh man, if thou would'st be healthy, work! if thou would'st be happy, work! if thou would'st be good and great, work! work for thyself, thy fellow men, and thy God! work—work, work.

Nature is never idle. The beauty of the farmer's occupation lies in the fact that his work and Nature's work go hand in hand. Hence he is always rewarded, more or less, for his labor. Some portion of his crops may be sometimes cut off by an untimely frost, or a blight, or the winds of heaven, still his labor will not be altogether in vain; for seed time and harvest cannot entirely fail. In the vocabulary of Nature there is no such word as *fail*.

Speculators fail, banks fail, and a majority of all those who try to get a living without industry or economy, fail, and many honest mechanics and traders who engage in business under the false system now in vogue, fail; but Nature keeps steady at work and never fails. The farmer has Nature on his side, and is the producer of most of the real wealth in the world. Who would not be a farmer!

From the Kentucky Farmer.

HORSE DISTEMPER.

It is an inflammatory disease, and shows itself in young horses for the want of appetite, the dull languid look of the animal, his cough, and then a running at the nose. This disorder always effects the head more or less; it is distinguished into the false or genuine, and the malignant—the first is less a disorder than a putrifying of the humors, necessary to all young horses. When the running of the nostrils is not abundant, a tumor is formed under the lower jaw that opens, sooner or later, and discharges a great quantity of matter. That is the genuine or benign distemper—the false or malignant is derived from the first, when it has not been well cured, and re-appears, and is a malady of the same kind, with the same symptoms; if it is not cured thoroughly, it turns infallibly into the glanders, very seldom cured, and devotes the animal to a certain death.—The malignant distemper is accompanied with a high fever, a swelling of the head, hard breathing, and the running at the nose is so thick that it comes with difficulty; the animal must immediately be bled, in order to abate the inflammation. The nostrils must be injected with mullen or flaxseed tea, or both combined; it prevents the ulceration of the inside of the nose, and faciliates the running of the matter, particularly if a fumigation is added to the above. It is made in the following manner: boil oats in the mullen tea, or flaxseed, or bran, or any other substance which, when thick enough, retains long a sufficient degree of heat; put a small quantity of this wash into a bag 2½ feet long, and large enough to admit part of the horse's head: a thong of leather or rope fastened to the bag goes over the head like a headstall; the wash must not be too hot, as the horse could not bear the steam, much less too cold, or it would have no effect. When after a certain time it is cooled, take off the bag, and begin often the same operation again during the day, observing to take the bag off to let the horse snort out the matter, if he is so inclined, and put it on again if still warm enough.

If the tumor under the lower jaw opens of itself, it should be rubbed with the following ointment; beat one or two yellows of eggs with spirits of turpentine, put some of it on a bunch of tow, held fast by a sort of covering or bandage to keep the cold from the sore; it is necessary to observe that any open sore or wound should be covered to exclude the external air and all kinds of insects. This dressing must be done every day exactly. When the horse is cured, he must be purged once or twice in order to carry off the remains of any venemous matter. Care must be taken to water the horse out of a bucket, if during his sickness he could not stoop his head to drink as usual; as he is feverish, the want of water would increase his sickness and his sufferings. During the horse's sickness, he must be dieted in the following manner: cut straw and bran; his drink, mullen, or flaxseed tea, with a handful of bran, sometimes a little salt given milk-warm; if the weather be cold, a sick horse ought to be covered, if possible, or at least sheltered from the cold.

Grass founder or melted fat is an inflammation of the inner soft membrane of the bowels, lined with a mucous substance that lubricates them in that disease and looks like melted fat; it is most common in summer after too much fatigue and over feeding, or too strong a physic; it is the disentery of horses; the animal dungs with effort, and the excretions are mixed or covered with a sort of jelly, and sometimes slightly bloody—the animal is very thirsty, looks towards his sides which beat violently; loses his appetite, grows poor, and may lose his life if not cured in time. As soon as the disorder is known, the best remedy is injections of mullen, bran or flaxseed; very little hay, no grain. Bran and water—injections and drinks of slippery elm, if the first injection could not be procured. Boiled barley mixed with honey in small quantity, makes a cooling diet and is used with success.

I am, with esteem, yours,
M. MENTELLE.

From the Southern Cultivator.

HOW TO ASCERTAIN THE AGE OF HORSES.

An esteemed correspondent requests us to publish directions for discovering the age of horses.—The following answer must suffice for this month—when we find a better we will give it:

In purchasing a horse, not the least important matter is to be able to tell his age. In transfers of ordinary farm and saddle horses, great impositions are often practised upon the credulous and uninitiated purchaser. To prevent this, to as great an extent as possible for the future, is the object of this communication to the public. The most certain means of ascertaining the age of a horse is to examine the changes which take place with the teeth. The twelve front teeth begin to shoot in about two weeks after the colt is foaled. These are called colt teeth, and are shed at different periods and replaced by others. When the colt is about two years and a half old, the four middle ones come out; in about another year, four others are lost—and in another year, or when the horse is four and a half years old, the four last are shed. These last are replaced by what are called *corner teeth*. They are hollow, and have a black mark in their cavity. They are scarcely visible, and the cavity deep; when the horse is four and a half years old, they begin to fill when he is six and a half, and the mark continually diminishes and contracts, till the horse is seven or eight years old, when the cavity fills up and the black mark is obliterated. The horse acquires his canine teeth or *tushes* about his fifth year. The two in the lower jaw begin to apper when he is between three and four years old, and those in the upper jaw five or six months after. They continue very sharp pointed till six. At ten, the upper seem blunted, worn out and long, the gum leaving them gradually; the barer they are the older the horse. From ten to fourteen, it is difficult to tell the horse's age—it is sufficient then to know that he is old, and under the hard treatment which is given to horses generally, the conclusion will be a safe one that he is worth but little.

EQUESTRIN.

From the Western Farmer.

TRANSPLANTING FRUIT TREES IN THE FALL.

Mr SNOW: The very judicious and proper observations of your correspondent, Mr. T. W. Dunham, on the subject of *transplanting fruit trees*, commend themselves to the good sense of every one who has a taste for the cultivation of fruit; but I cannot, for the life of me, see the necessity of digging the holes on the south side of the stakes, in preference to any other side, so as they are dug uniformly. I am induced to think the holes should be from three to four feet in diameter, instead of two feet, as recommended by Mr. D.; this however, depends something on the nature of the soil. In a loose soil, the necessity of broad holes is not so great as in hard tenacious soils. I am well satisfied that fall planting is far preferable to spring, for all kinds of trees, fruit, ornamental and forest, as well as all kinds of shrubbery. The planting should be done early, say immediately after the September rains, and not later than the first of October, so as to give the roots a chance to strike or start in growth, before the setting in of winter. Those set in this fall will have nearly a whole year's start of those set the next spring. Whilst I am on the subject of fruit-trees, allow me to supply a deficiency in my communication on the sudject of "grafting," cutting and preserving grafts, &c. Grafts may be cut any time after the first of February, before the buds start in the spring; the later the better; they should always be of the last year's growth.

AMOS MEAD.

Farmington, Oakland Co., August 24, 1841.

Fruit and Fruit Trees.—Two of the best farmers in the range of our knowledge, one a resident of Coos county, Vt., have communicated to us the manner in which they secure their fruit. It is this: they dig at some distance from the body of a favorite tree, until they find a root, which they cut off.—The part disjointed from the tree is turned up so as to appear above the ground. It sends forth shoots the first season, and bears in a few years fruit precisely like that upon the parent. Let those whose trees are decaying, or who wish to increase good varieties, try the experiment.—*N. H. Whig.*

TO KEEP OUT SKIPPERS FROM BACON.

At about the time when our friends are beginning to smoke their meat, it may do them some good to inform them that a small bit of brimstone, about the size of a chinquepin, (dwarf chesnut,) thorwn into the fire once a day, will eventually prevent skippers and bugs from getting into the bacon. This information we have from a friend whom we highly esteem, and whoassured us that he so fully tried the efficacy of this plan, that he wished us to make it generally known. He added that no uncommon smell or taste is imparted to the bacon. We deem this information of great importance to those who have bacon to cure and also to those who have to buy it.

GOOD MEDICINE FOR HOGS.

The American Farmer furnishes the following—When your hogs get sick, you know not of what, give them ears of corn, first dipped in tar, and then rolled in sulphur. 'Tis ten to one that it arrests the disease, and restores the pig to health.

Horn Distemper.—A "Practical Farmer," in the Boston Cultivator, while he admits that the application of turpentine is good, asserts the use of hot brimstone is still better, for the cure of horn ail; he puts one spoonful boiling hot, into the cavity just between the horns.

VALUABLE RECIPE.

The worst cases of cholera morbus, dysentery, bloody flux, &c., that ever I saw, I have repeatedly cured in a few minutes, or hours, by a strong tea, made of the bark of the sweet gum—taken green from the tree is best. Steep a handful to a pint of water, until the liquor is like good coffee, drink it clear or sweetened with loaf sugar, or add a glass of good brandy, if the shock is very severe.

If not infallible, it is remarkable in its effects, and well worth being known and tried in every family.

SOLON ROBISON.

We can add our own testimony to the value of the sweet gum tea, having experienced amazing and speedy relief from its use in a violent case of dysentery, which refused to yieid to the usual remedies. We have also seen, in the last five years, its wonderful effects in many other cases. We have used the decoction made from the bark both green and dried, and have discovered no material difference in the effect; both being efficacious—*Franklin Farmer.*

Ringworm Tetter, &c.—Obtain some wood root, (called also red root, Indian plant, &c.) slice it in vinegar, and afterwards wash the part affected with the liquid. In a few days the scurf will be removed, and the disease cured.

ENGLISH
And Classical School.
P. S. NEY

WILL open a School in the immediate vicinty of the Catawba Springs, Lincoln County, on Monday the 20th instant. The Studies will embrace all the branches requisite to qualify students for entering College.

The reputation of Mr. NEY as an instructor of youth, is so well known in Western North Carolina, as to require no commendation. As to his capacity and unwearied attention to the advancement of his pupils, reference may be made to most of the leading men of the adjoining counties.

Students can obtain boarding at the Catawba Springs, (Thos. Hampton's) on reasonable terms—the distance from the Springs to the School being only one mile.

Catawba Springs, Sept. 16, 1841. 3p

MUSIC.
MARTIN FIERNEUSEL,
Professor of Instrumental Music,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of this village and the adjoining neighborhood, that he intends opening a school for the purpose of Teaching Music on the

Violin, Clarionett, Flute, &c. &c.

provided he meets with sufficient encouragement.—His terms will be reasonable. He will be in this town about the first of October.

Satisfactory references will be produced from respectable citizens of an adjoining village, (who are well known in this place,) of his ability to teach on the different instruments proposed, and of the successful progress of his pupils.

Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1841. 27...thc.

$50 Reward.

I WILL pay Fifty Dollars for the delivery of my boy GEORGE to me at Longtown, Fairfield District, S. Carolina; or $30 for lodging him in any jail with information of the same. George Ranaway on the 14th of May last—is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, dark complexion, with a very high forehead, partially bald. He ran away last spring, and was lodged in Lexington jail, N. C., and will likely make for North Carolina or Virginia. Information may be forwarded to Camden, S. C.

M. S. PERRY.

Aug. 18, 1841. 28...3t

"With SCISSORS sharp and RAZOR keen,
I'll dress your hair and shave you clean."

Buonaparte, *the Barber,*

TRESPECTFULLY informs his customers, that he has removed his establishment to the east end of Col Alexander's Long Row, a few doors east of the Courthouse, where he will be pleased to see them at all times. He professes to be master of the "Tonsorial Art," and will spare no effort to afford entire satisfaction. Charges moderate, to suit the times. [Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

Warrants, Casas, and Casa Bonds for Sale at this Office.

Concord Coffee-House.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Concord and the surrounding country, that he has oponed a GROCERY STORE in the town of Concord, where he will keep constantly on hand a large and carefully selected supply of

GROCERIES,

Such as—Wines and Liquors, imported and domestic; Sugar; Coffee; Bread; Crackers; Cheese; Lemons; French Prunes; Cakes; Raisins; Candies of all kinds, Toys; prime chewing and smoking Tobacco; Spanish Cigars of the best quality; Garden Seeds of every kind; Indigo; Copperas; Madder; Ginger; Spice; Pepper, Almonds; Cloves; Cinnamon; English Walnuts; Maccaroni; Vermaselli; Sardines; Herrings; Essence of Cinnamon; do. Peppermint, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

The undersigned hopes, by strict attention to business, and by keeping a complete stock, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

F. R. ROUECHE.

May 25, 1841. 12...y

PROSPECTUS.

The publishers of the Globe have recently given to the country an exposition of the motives which prompted the attempt by the Federal party to prostrate their establishment, by the lawless abrogation of their contract as Printers to the Senate. They showed that there were already six Federal newspapers—to which a seventh is about to be added—published at Washington—all devoted to the dissemination of Federal principles, and the defence of Federal measures. And to make this overwhelming battery of Federal presses at the seat of government tell with the more effect throughout the Union, the character of the Globe was to be tarnished, its means impoverished, and its political influence destroyed, by a sweeping denunciation of infamy on the part of the Federal leaders in the Senate—by throwing the dead weight of an expenditure of $40,000 in preparation to do the Congressional work, on the hands of its publishers, (the printers whose contract was violated,) and by having this whole work of defamation and ruin accomplished by the judgment of the Senate of the Union to give it the sanction of the highest tribunal known to our country. The work was done by a caucus packed majority of Federalists, and the Editors of the Globe are left to sustain their establishment by the patronage they may recieve from political friends for the papers they publish. We will not ask or receive the sort of lumping contribution by which the banks and Federal politicians sustain their presses. We will abandon the publication of the Globe, if it cannot be supported by the regular subscription price of the paper. If such of our Democratic friends whose circumstances do not justify a subscription to the daily or semi-weekly-paper, will patronize the cheaper publications issued by us—the Extra Globe—the Congressional Globe, and the Appendix—we shall be enabled to maintain as heretofore, our corps of Congressional Reporters at the cost of $3,000 per annum, and to draw to our aid some of the ablest pens in our country. We trust, under these circumstaces, and at a time when the greatest interests of the country, and its future destiny, are put at stake upon the events with which the first year of the present Administration is pregnant, that no individual who has the cause of Democracy at heart, will hesitate to meet this appeal, when at the same time he will feel assured that this trifling tax for his own advantage, will sustain in triumph at Washington the long-tried and faithful press of his party.

THE EXTRA GLOBE will be published weekly for six months, commencing on Wednesday, the 19th May, and ending on the 19th November next, making twenty-six numbers, the last of which will contain an index. Each number will contain sixteen royal quarto pages. It will contain principally political matter. The political aspect and bearing of the measures before Congress during the special session will be fully developed, and when the proceedings are considered of much interest to the public, they will be given at length.

The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX will begin with the extra session of Congress, to commence on Monday, the 31st of May next, and will be continued during the session. The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE will give an impartial history of the proceedings of both Houses of Congress; and the APPENDIX will contain all the speeches on both sides of important subjects, at full length, as written out or revised by the members themselves. They will be printed as fast as the business of the two Houses furnishes matter for a number. It is certain that we will publish more numbers of *each* than there will be weeks in the sesson. They will be issued in the same form as the Extra Globe, and a copious index to each. Nothing but the proceedings and speeches of Congress will be admitted into the Congressional Globe or Appendix.

These works being printed in a suitable form for binding, with copious indexes, will form a vatuable, indeed, a necessary, appendage to the library of the statesman and politician, giving, as they do, at an extremely moderate price, a complete epitome of the political and legislative history of the period.

Subscriptions for the EXTRA GLOBE should be here by the 26th May, and for the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX by the 6th June next, to insure all the numbers.

TERMS.

For 1 copy of the Extra Globe	. . . .	$1
" 6 copies	do	5
" 12 do	do	10
" 25 do	do	20

And so on in proportion for a greater number.

For 1 copy of the Congressional Globe, or Appendix		50 cents.
" 6 copies of either	. . . .	$2 50
" 12 do do	. . . .	5 00
" 25 do do	. . . .	10 00

And so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, *postage paid*, at our risk. By the regulations of the Post Office Department, postmasters are authorized to frank letters containing money for subscriptions to newspapers.

The notes of any bank, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be recieved by us at par.

☞ *No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.*

BLAIR & RIVES.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 20, 1841.

TO THE PUBLIC.

JOHN O'FARRELL announces to his customers and the public generally, that he has disposed of his entire stock of Groceries, Liquors, &c., to Mr. John B. Roueche of Lincolnton, and will close his business in Charlotte on Thursday of the ensuing April County Court. Until then, however, he will continue in business at his old stand, and be glad to accommodate his customers with every article in the Grocery line, on the most reasonable terms.

J. O'F. gives this early notice of his intention to close business, in order that all who owe him, either by note or book account, may have due time to come forward and make settlement, which he earnestly requests them to do between this and July Court, for his notes and accounts must positively then be closed.

Charlotte, March 5, 1841. 1-tc

JOB PRINTING.

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds o

Letter-Press Job Printing

in a very superior style, and at short notice Orders will be thankfully received.

Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

THE CHARLOTTE
Female Academy

WILL be re-opened on the 1st day of October next. Pupils can be accommodated with board, either in respectable families in the village, or in the Academy with the Teachers, at $9 per month.

Terms of Tuition per Session.

THIRD CLASS.

Reading, Spelling, with the Elements of Geography and Arithmetic,	$ 8 50

SECOND CLASS.

Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Emerson's second part Arithmetic and Olney's Geography,	$10 50

FIRST CLASS.

Including the studies of the second, with larger systems of Arithmetic and Geography, Algebra, Composition, Botany, History—Natural, Moral and Mental Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, &c. &c.,	$16 50

EXTRA BRANCHES.

Instruction in Music on the Piano, per Session.	$25
The French Language per session, ...	10
Drawing and painting in water colors, per sess.	10
Oriental Teinting, per course, ...	10
Wax Fruit or Flowers, do.	6
Embroidery in Silk and Chenille, Worsted Lamp Mats, Ottomans, &c. &c.	5
French Sachets, Screens, and Work Baskets, per course, ...	5

S. D. NYE HUTCHISON.
Principal.

Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1841. 27...T

NOTICE.

HAVING removed their stock of Goods to the country, and declined business in Charlotte, the undersigned earnestly request all persons owing them, either by note or account, immediately to call and make settlement. WILLIAM ALEXANDER will remain in Charlotte to close the business of the late concern, and it is hoped those indebted will not disregard this notice;—at any rate, all are requested to call and see him on the subject, and such as owe accounts, and cannot now pay, can close them by note.

The subscribers will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS HARD WARE

And every other article in the mercantile line, at their stand at CLEAR CREEK in this County, where they will be pleased to see and accommodate all who may favor them with a call.

ALEXANDER & BROTHERS.

Charlotte, March 23, 1841. 3-p

TO THE
Fashionable Public.

THE Subscribers respectfully tender their thanks to the citizens of Charlotte, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage they have received since they commenced the

Tailoring Business

in this place. From past experience, they now have no hesitation in saying that they are prepared to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment will be WARRANTED, so far as making and cutting is concerned. They have just received their *Spring and Summer Fashions*, and will continue to receive regular reports of English and French Fashions.

Their Shop will be found in the south-east wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON.

Charlotte, April 20, 1840. 7....y

COACH MAKING.

THE Subscribers having entered into copartnership, will carry on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand formerly owned by Mr. Carter Crittenden, opposite the Jail. All work WARRANTED;—and Repairing done at the shortest notice, for moderate charges.

CHARLES OVERMAN,
JOSHUA TROTTER.

Charlotte, June 15, 1841. 12m

PROSPECTUS OF
The Lincoln Republican.

IT was the intention of the undersigned to issue a Prospectus some time previous to the commencement of the present (the 5th) Volume of this paper; but some arrangements becoming necessary, and which could not be effected at an earlier day, this Prospectus was unavoidably delayed until the present time.

The undersigned has now the gratification of being able to assure the friends of the paper, and of the cause in which it is engaged, that the Lincoln Republican is now placed on a sure foundation; and that nothing is wanting to ensure its long continuation, but the exertions of its friends; and he would take this occasion to call upon them to bestir themselves in its behalf.

He cannot deem it necessary to say more than that the Lincoln Republican will continue to pursue the course it has heretofore marked out. Its doctrines are, and will be, the *doctrines* of the Republican School of '98 & '99; and *it* will, as heretofore, endeavor to show, that every departure from them, in the administration of the affairs of the Government, is subversive of the rights of the States and of the liberties of the people; and therefore, it is only by a strict adherence to them, that those rights and those liberties can be preserved. These are the opinions of the undersigned; and so long as the paper remains under his control, such shall be the doctrines it will endeavor to inculcate.

Though not personally interested, the undersigned cannot refrain from calling on the opponents of a National Bank, a high and ruinous Tariff, a Distribution of the proceeds of the Public lands, an assumption of the State Debts by the General Government, and of Abolitionism and all its horrors—on the friends of State Rights Republicanism, the uncompromising opponents of all the dangerous doctrines of Federalism, to rally around and sustain the Republican presses of the country. For, it is obvious, that to the supineness of the Democracy in this respect, and to the vigilance of the Federalists, may be traced the defeat of the Republican party at the late elections; and in a change of conduct, and in that only, may the Democracy hope for a change of power.

Terms.—TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS, if paid in advance; three dollars if payment be withheld three months.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

A failure to order a discontinuance, will be considered a new engagement.

POSTAGE in all cases *must be paid.*

ROBT. WILLIAMSON, JR., Editor.

Lincolnton, July 14, 1841.